

# POST-TRANSPORT ADAPTATION OF PL FOR STOCKING RAS - EXPERIENCES AND PROPOSED BEST PRACTICE

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powered by **neomar**







Sander Group







Förde Garnelen, Strande, Germany  
*Pilotsystem 5 tons per year*  
*2022 new farm 50 tons per year*





Pilot system 5 tons per year



A close-up photograph showing a dense collection of translucent shrimp, likely in a RAS (Recirculating Aquaculture System) setup. The shrimp are resting on a fine, grey mesh screen. Their bodies are mostly clear, revealing internal organs in shades of orange and yellow. Some shrimp show blueish tints on their heads or tails. The background is a soft-focus view of more shrimp and the mesh structure.

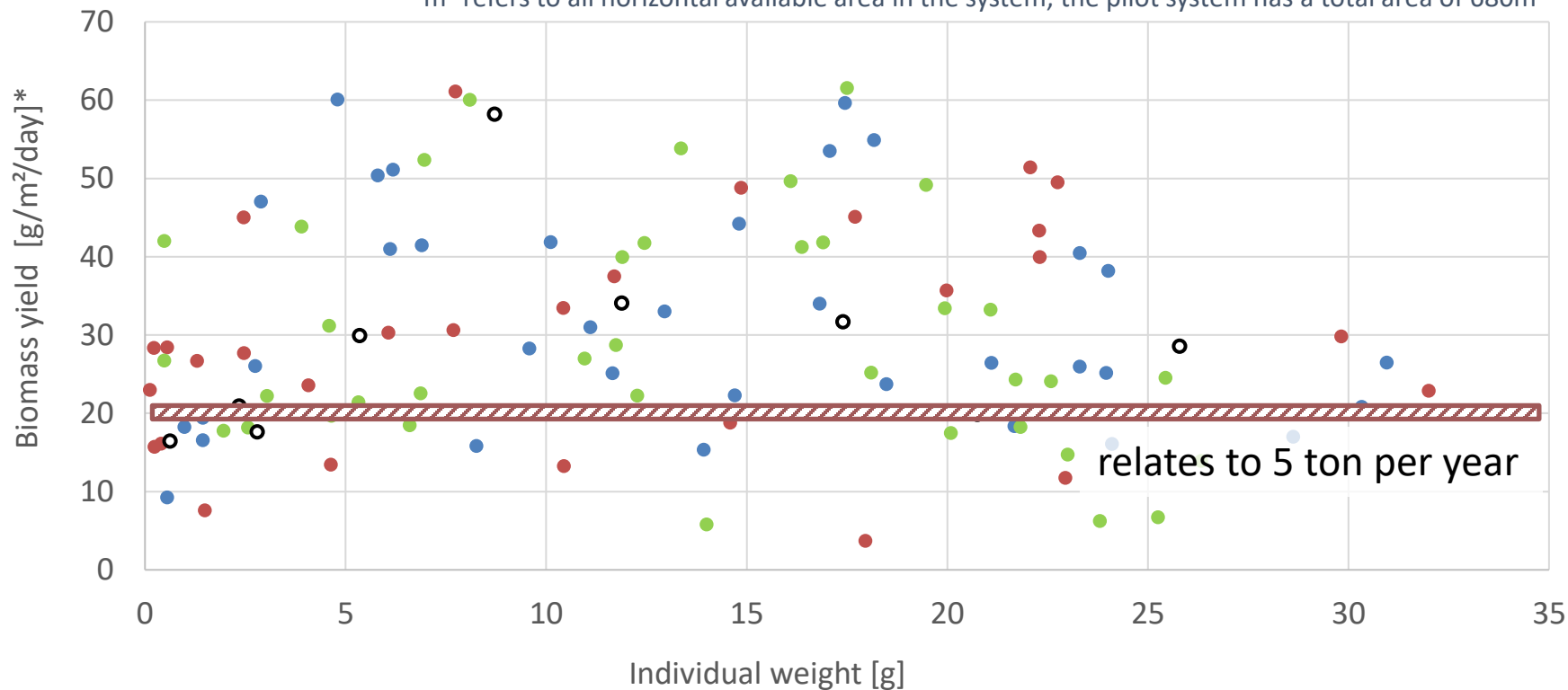
## Clear water RAS shrimp farming

- constant and reliable product quality
- controlled hygienic condition
- in situ-control of behaviour & health
- better feeding management
- easier biomass determination

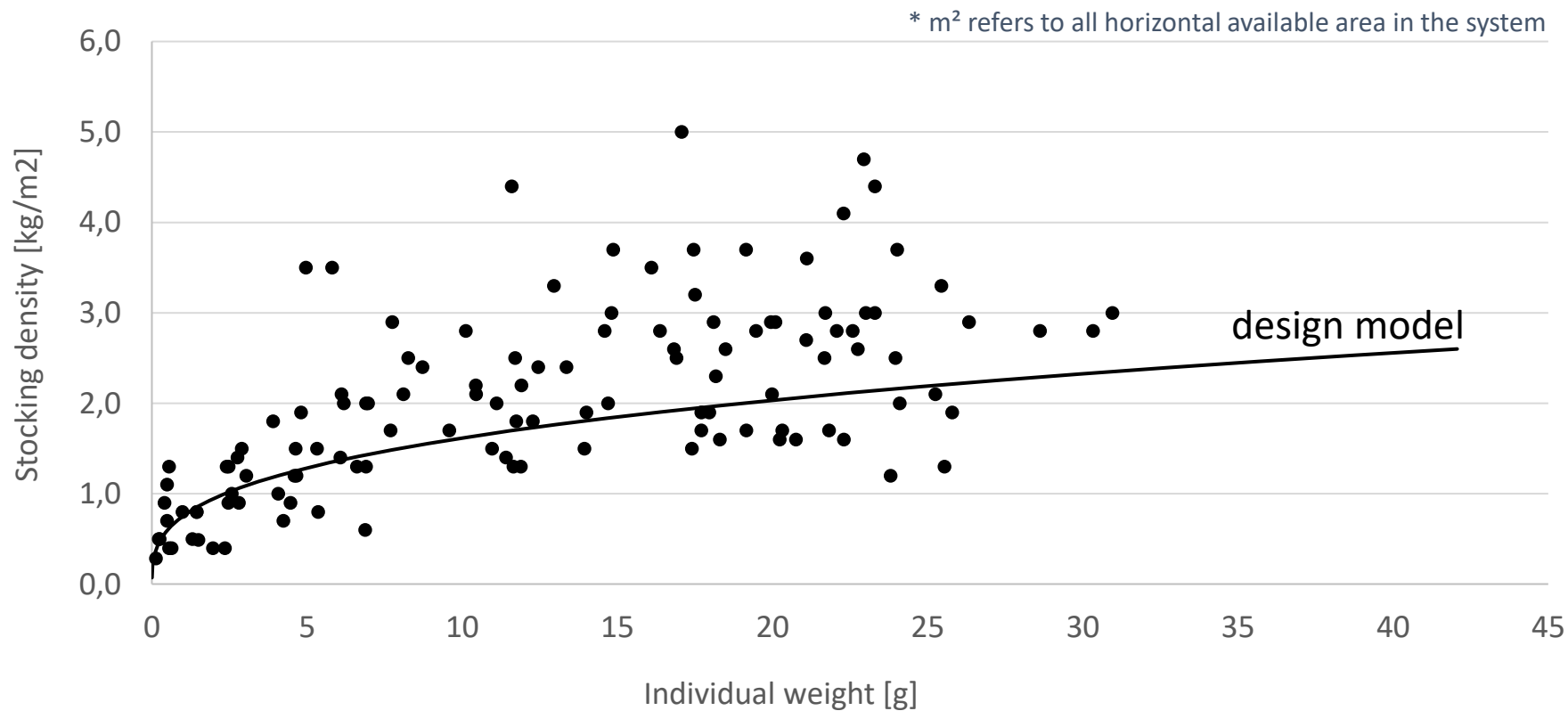
## Productivity

● SIS ● Global Blue ● American Penaeid ○ Suburban Seafood

\* m<sup>2</sup> refers to all horizontal available area in the system, the pilot system has a total area of 680m<sup>2</sup>



## Stocking density





## Timeline PL air-shipping (Total time 34 hours)

Packing at hatchery Global Blue Technologies, Texas USA

12 hours check-in time

10 hours flight Houston - Frankfurt

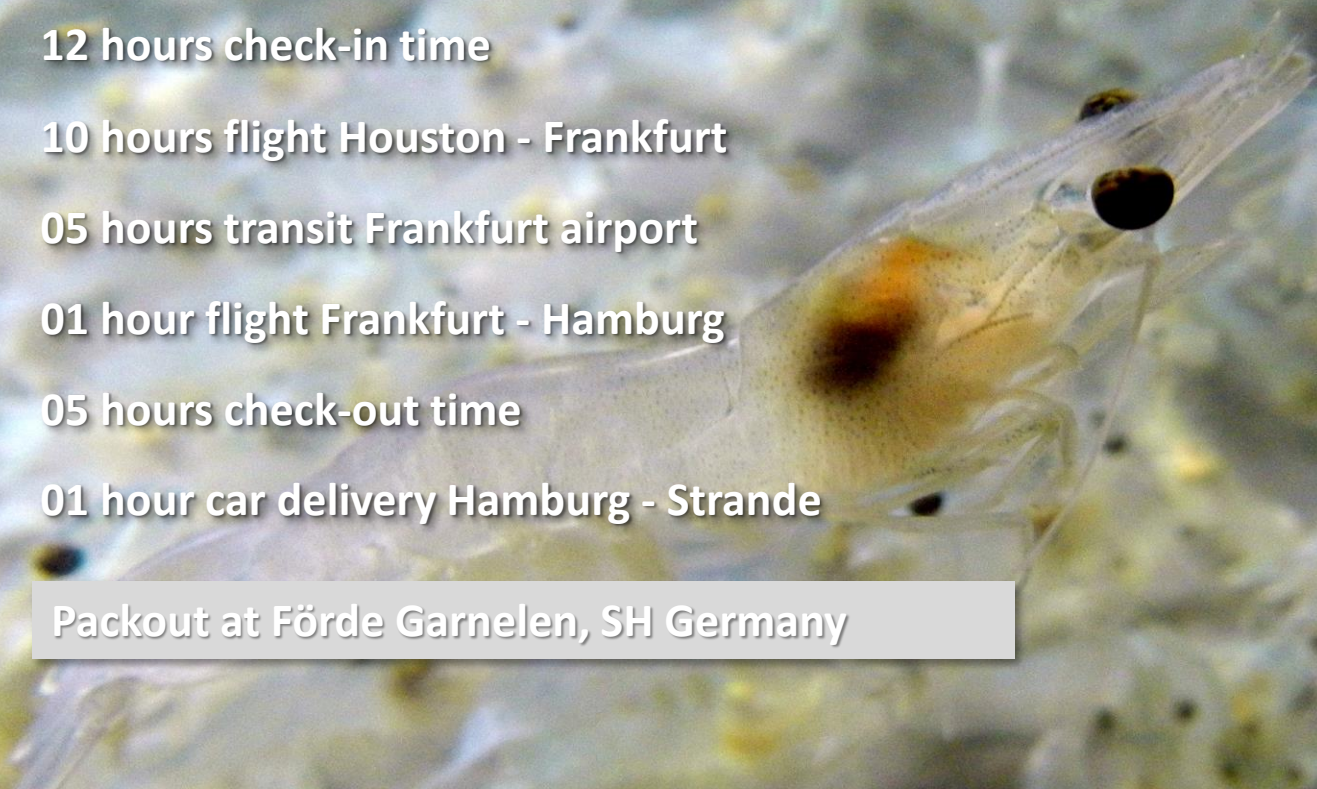
05 hours transit Frankfurt airport

01 hour flight Frankfurt - Hamburg

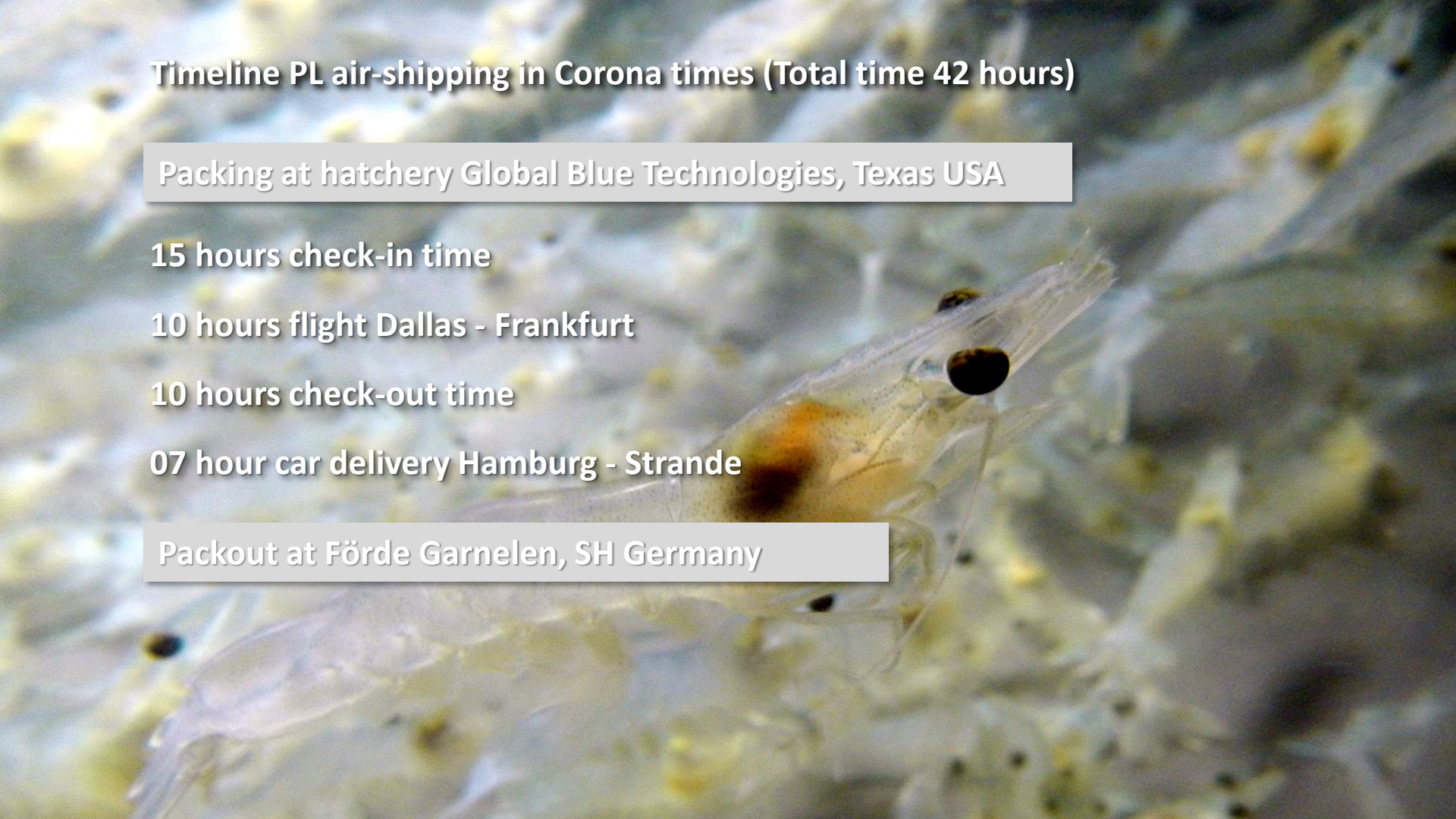
05 hours check-out time

01 hour car delivery Hamburg - Strande

Packout at Förde Garnelen, SH Germany







Timeline PL air-shipping in Corona times (Total time 42 hours)

Packing at hatchery Global Blue Technologies, Texas USA

15 hours check-in time

10 hours flight Dallas - Frankfurt

10 hours check-out time

07 hour car delivery Hamburg - Strande

Packout at Förde Garnelen, SH Germany

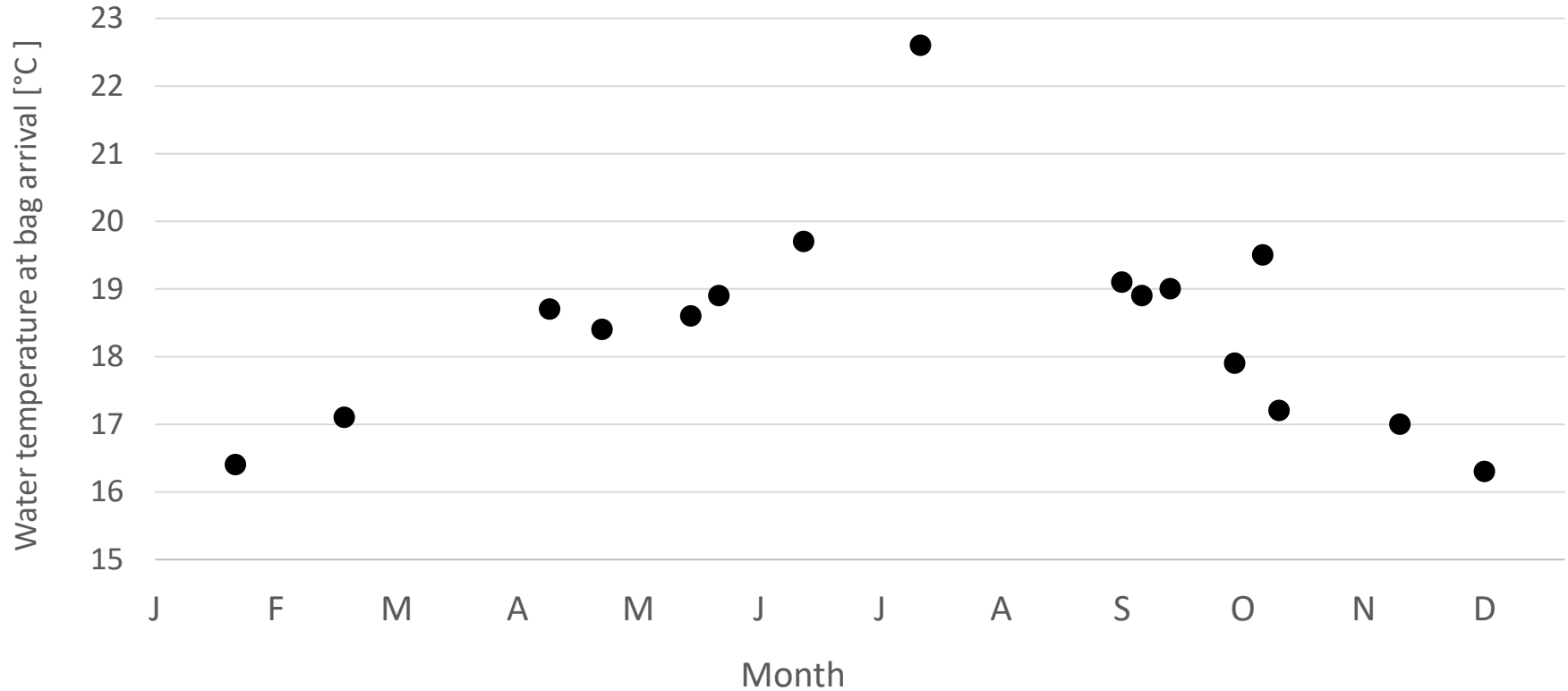


## Mean water parameter at bag arrival from different hatcheries

Hatchery	Origin	n	Distance		Temp. °C	pH	Salinity g/L	Oxygen %	TAN mg/L	NH3-N mg/L	kH °dH	CO2 mg/L
			km	h								
<b>Suburban Seafood</b>	GER Saxonia	3	541	6	23.2	7.0	30.9	202,0	1.8	0.01	6.5	16.7
<b>Global Blue Technology</b>	US Texas	5	9.000	33	17.7	7.0	28.9	>265*	2.6	0.01	8.4	21.2
<b>Amercian Penaeid</b>	US Florida	5	9.000	33	17.7	7.0	31.0	>265*	8.6	0.03	7.4	18.6
<b>Shrimp Improvement</b>	US Florida	5	9.000	33	19.1	7.1	33.2	>265*	5.8	0.03	8.7	19.2
<b>Molokai Seafarms</b>	US Hawai	1	19.000	44	22.6	6.7	32.4	>265*	0.9	0.00	9.0	38.0

\*above range of the measuring device

## Seasonal relevance of bag arrival water temperature





## Standard parameter for arrival, transfer, and acclimation procedure

	Temperature	Salinity	pH	Oxygen
	°C	ppt		%
<b>Packing US hatchery</b>	19-23	29-33	7,7-7,9	>>100
<b>Expected arrival at European farm</b>	17-23	29-33	6.7-7.1	>>100
<b>Preconditioning of dilution water</b>	20-22	30-31	7.0-7.1	100
<b>Acceptable difference transfer</b>	±1-2	±1-2	+ 0.05-0.10 - 0.1-0.2	not relevant*
<b>Acceptable acclimation 15 min shift</b>	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	0.05-0.1	not relevant*

\*oxygen concentration >3mg/L

## Additional parameter for arrival

	Ammonia		Alkalinity		CO <sub>2</sub>
	ppm TAN	mg N/L NH <sub>3</sub>	°dH	mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L
<b>Packing US hatchery</b>	<0.1	0.00	7.6-8.4	136-150	2-4
<b>Expected arrival at European farm</b>	1-9	<0.03	6.5-9.0	116-161	17-38
<b>Preconditioning of dilution water</b>	<0.1	0.00	7.6-8.4*	136-150*	14-20

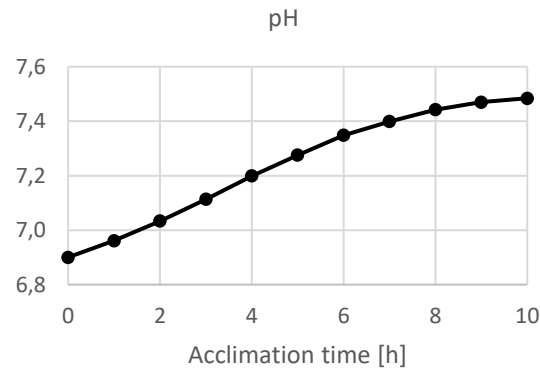
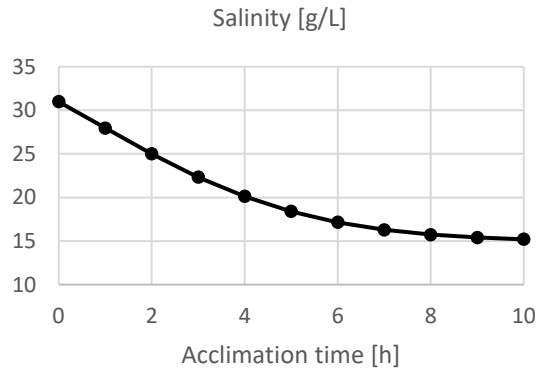
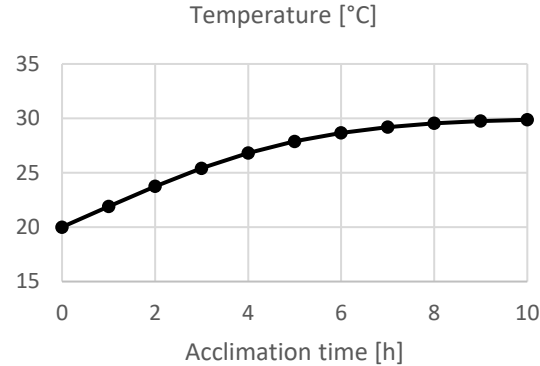
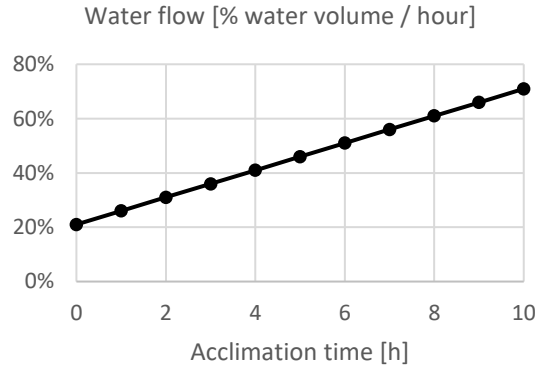
\* values correspond to typical artificial sea salt mixtures, lower buffered mixture are an alternative to lower CO<sub>2</sub> value



## Acclimation procedure

- Open cartons carefully, avoid sudden light changes
- Open a relevant number of bags to measure arrival water parameter, store water sample
- Check all bags for abnormalities as high mortalities, abnormal behavior, turbid or smelly water
- Check the dilution water for acceptable difference, set the dilution water to the right values
- Fill acclimation tank or nursery tank with dilution water, no water flow
- Transfer 1-2 bags into the prepared water and check swimming behavior
- Transfer all bags into the prepared basins
- After stocking post-larvae, set water flow to not exceed the acceptable acclimation shift
- Document all relevant water quality parameters at least every 2 hours by hand or data logger
- Take note of increasing mortalities, unusual swimming behavior and physical symptoms
- Prepare acclimation sheet for documentation

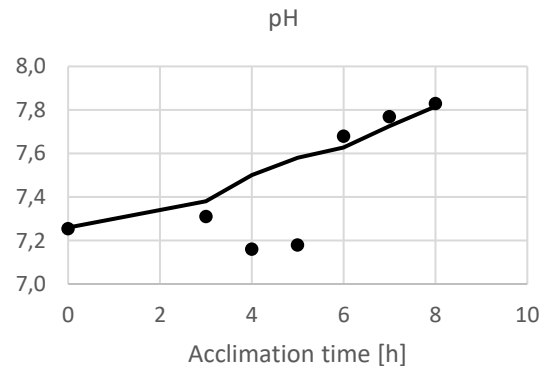
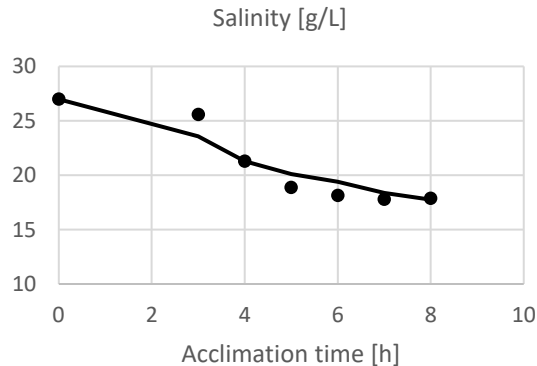
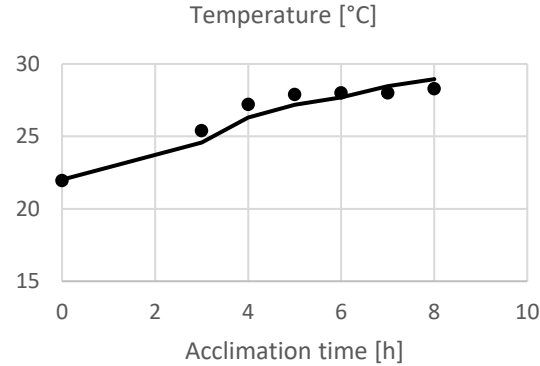
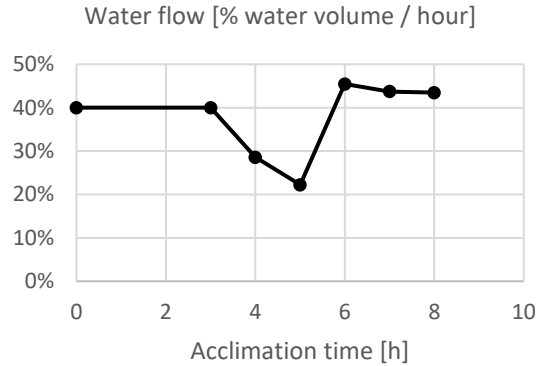
# Simulation of acclimation



## Assumed standard parameter for simulation

	Inflow water	Bag water
Temperature [°C]	30.0	20.0
Salinity [g/L]	15.0	31.0
pH	7.5	6.9
Alkalinity [°dH]	8.0	8.0
CO2 [mg/L]	5.8	24.1

# Simulation of acclimation from a Suburban Seafood (GER) delivery



## Sampled standard parameter for simulation

	Inflow water	Bag water
Temperature [°C]	29.8	22.0
Salinity [g/L]	16.6	27.0
pH	8.0	7.3
Alkalinity [°dH]	6.0	6.5
CO2 [mg/L]	1.4	8.4





# Thanks for your attention.



## Acclimation guideline for *Litopenaeus vannamei* post-larvae Dr. Bert Wecker, neomar / Förde Garnelen, bert.wecker@neomar.de

The main parameters that need to be controlled when receiving and acclimating post-larvae are temperature, salinity, oxygen, and pH value. More parameters should be controlled to establish standardized acclimation protocols, as total ammonia concentration (TAN), alkalinity, CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. The total ammonia concentration is important to calculate the NH<sub>3</sub>-N concentration, the undissociated form of ammonia also known as free ammonia nitrogen (FAN), causing intoxication at elevated levels. The CO<sub>2</sub> concentration can be measured or also be calculated by using the values for pH, alkalinity, salinity, and temperature. Table 6 and Table 7 are showing the relation for a typical range before and during acclimation.

Table 1 is presenting an overview of different hatcheries delivering post-larvae to Förde Garnelen since 2018. Shown are the mean values of water parameter at bag arrival for maximum the last 5 shipments.

Table 1 – Mean water parameter at bag arrival from different hatcheries delivering post-larvae to Förde Garnelen.

Hatchery	Origin	Distance to farm		n	Temp. °C	pH	Salinity g/L	Oxygen %	TAN mg/L	NH3-N mg/L	B5	CO2 mg/L
		km	h									
Suburban Seafood	GER Saxonia	541	6	3	23.2	7.0	30.9	202.0	1.8	0.01	6.5	16.7
Global Blue TechOps	US, Texas	9,000	33	5	17.7	7.0	28.9	>265*	2.6	0.01	8.4	21.2
American Penaeus	US, Florida	9,000	33	5	17.7	7.0	31.0	>265*	8.6	0.03	7.4	18.6
Shrimp Expresswest	US, Florida	9,000	33	5	19.1	7.1	33.2	>265*	5.8	0.03	8.7	19.2
Mohler Seefarms	US, Texas	19,000	44	1	22.8	6.7	32.4	>265*	0.9	0.00	9.0	38.0

\*Value range of the measuring device

### Temperature:

Packing water is usually chilled to 19-23°C to reduce shrimp metabolism to maintain water quality at reasonable level. Table 1 shows arrival temperatures between 17-23°C for the air shipping. Changes are related to packaging, transport time and ambient temperature. Figure 1 clearly indicates also the high seasonal relevance.

### Salinity:

Salinity of packing water is usually set to 29-33 g/L. Salinity is not changing during transport.

### pH:

pH of packing water is usually set to 7.7-7.9. Usually no additional buffer (as for example TRIS buffer), except the natural carbon buffer system of seawater, are used. Table 1 shows arrival pH between 6.7-7.1. The reduction is caused by the excretion of CO<sub>2</sub> and the accumulation in the water as the sealed plastic bags interrupt the gas transfer into the atmosphere. Usually the effect is minimized by having a large void (gas space filled with pure oxygen) above the water.

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# Acclimation guideline, 10 pages